THE BEAVER ARGUS
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☞ Letters and contributions, by mail, shall have prompt attention.
QUAY & RUTAN, Eds. & Pro'rs.

POETICAL.

[FROM THE NEW YORK MERCURY.]

In the Summer Long Ago.

BY G. LEANDER EBERHART.

Ah! the days in which we wandered
By the river's quiet flow,
And o'er Love's bright pages pondered,
In the summer long ago.

How, on his strong arm reclining,
Round our hearts, who'll ever know,
Love's sweet tendrils were entwining
In the summer long ago.

Sweet as buds the southwind kisses,
When the June's red roses blow,
Were each day's unclouded blisses,
In the summer long ago.

Till the dews in starlight glistened,
For his footsteps, well I know,
At the gate how oft I listened,
In the summer long ago.

But rude war the nation started
Into arms to meet the foe;
And, in tears, with him I parted,
Three long weary years ago.

Now the bloody strife is over,
Since fond hearts with rapture glow,
In the embrace of hero-lovers,
As in summers long ago.

But, ah me, I'm broken-hearted!
And my tears shall ever flow
For the brave with whom I parted,
In the summer long ago.

Miscellaneous.

THE RECORD OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY: 1860—1865.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

found as little favor in the eyes of the Democracy. Its terms were so liberal, and it manifested so earnest a desire to restore the Union, that the Democratic organs at once set to work to persuade the South that they could not, in honor, avail themselves of it. Thus, the *Age* of Dec. 11, 1863, argues:

"For Mr. Lincoln, therefore, to compel the people of the South to swear that they will 'abide by and faithfully *support* all proclamations *having reference* to slaves,' is not less *arbitrary* and unreasonable than to force them to give in their allegiance to the creed about spirit-rapping and Mormonism; and, if complied with, would strip those who yielded of even the semblance of self-government."

The New York *Leader* of Dec. 12, was even more vehement.

"The grotesque absurdity of this plan is at once apparent. Why to say nothing of those in rebellion against the Union, we can most confidently assert that at least three fifths of the people of the so called loyal States would refuse to take any such oath under any circumstances whatever. The recent illness of Mr. Lincoln must have affected his brain. As Democrats, we care nothing for his Proclamation. It can have no legal force until it is issued, and then it will fall as flat as dish water. It is inconsistent, contradictory, unconstitutional, and nullifies itself."

The Greensburg (Pa.) *Argus* was especially solicitous for the honor of its Southern friends. According to it, the Proclamation

"Proposes to absolve treason by an oath involving not only a violation of the CONSTITUTION, but also the surrender of all POSSIBILITY OF MANHOOD, by swearing to sustain measures of the Executive not yet proclaimed. In a word, under the specious pretence of proposing a plan for the restoration of the Union, it adopts a plan *which is sure to defeat it.*"

The New Haven *Daily Register* of Dec. 11, it is true, took a different view of the matter, which shows the extent to which lust of power and place can go. It advised its Southern allies to submit to the degradation, and promised them the assistance of its party in breaking their oaths of amnesty.

"We hope the people of the South will accept this offer, and thus put an end to this bloody strife. With their representatives again in Congress, it will not take long to wipe out the revolutionary measures of the Abolitionists and place the Union again on the basis of the Constitution. *By this course, too, they can help the conservative Union men of the North to recover power in the Government.*"

DENUNCIATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

It will be difficult for the next generation to credit the wrathful bitterness with which the Administration was daily assailed throughout the length and breadth of the land—a bitterness contrasting strangely with the reticent sympathy manifested towards the rebels. In the Chicago platform, for instance, there is no word of reprobation for those who for four years had been seeking to destroy the nation, while one-half of the resolutions were devoted to an arraignment of the Administration.

"*Resolved*, That the direct interference of the military authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware, was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and the repetition of such acts in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary, and resisted with all the means and power under our control.

"*Resolved*, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired; and they hereby declare that they consider the Administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution, the subversion of the civil by military law in States not in insurrection, the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force, the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press, the denial of the right of asylum, the open and avowed disregard of State rights, the employment of unusual test-oaths, and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union and the perpetuation of a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

"*Resolved*, That the shameful disregard of the Administration to its duty in respect to our fellow-citizens who now, and long have been prisoners of war in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation, on the score alike of public interest and common humanity."

This, however, is moderate in comparison with the fierce abuse lavished upon the Government by the orators of the Convention. Thus the Rev. C. Chauncey Burr declared,

"Argument was useless and the time for action had come. He would speak with that freedom which had been the wont of the people of America for the last three years. During that time, spies and informers had been on the track of the people, and, in point of fact, we had lived under a despotism worse than that of Austria. The people had submitted to that despotism, not because of a want of courage, bravery, or pluck, but because they were a law and order people. They had patiently waited for a change in the policies of Lincoln's administration, but it had been denied them, and for nearly four years they had submitted to these acts of despotism.—And it was a wonder they had a Cabinet and men who carried out the fiendish behests of the ghostly tyrant that usurped the Presidential chair."

And Captain Kountz of Pennsylvania, asked,

"Shall more wives be made widows and more children fatherless, and greater hate be stirred up between children of the same glorious Constitution? If not, we must put our foot on the tyrant's neck and destroy it.—The Democratic government must be raised to power, and Lincoln with his Cabinet of rogues, thieves and spies be driven to destruction."

This, in fact, was the tone of the Democratic organs everywhere. Thus, at the Syracuse Convention, Aug. 18, 1864, one of the resolutions declared,

"*Resolved*, That we offer our solemn protest against the usurpation and lawless despotism of the present Administration as subversive of the Constitution and destructive to the liberties of the people. It has denied to sovereign States constitutional rights, *and thereby absolved them from all allegiance*. It has trampled down a nation that it may instal a military despotism upon the ruins of constitutional liberty. . . . It has struck down freedom of speech and of the press. It has stripped from the American citizen his panoply, and consigned him to the bastile without process of law, without charge, and without opportunity of trial. It has, by the military, violently suppressed the freedom of the ballot, and dictated elections at the point of the bayonet. It has annulled every constitutional guarantee for the protection of the citizen and subjected him to an irresponsible tyranny of military violence."

So the State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, in their address to the people during the canvass of 1864, assured us—

"Nor can hope find a resting-place in contemplating the MEN who now control our Government and administer the laws; and it turns sickened and sadly away from the audacity, arrogance and tyranny it finds in high places, even in the very citadel of the nation. Sciolists in government; atheists in religion; men who are free-lovers in one sphere and free thieves in another; renegades in politics and scoffers at every well settled principle of public right and private virtue now sway the destinies of this Republic, and are crushing out the very life of American freedom."

This cry was echoed everywhere, but a single additional example must suffice, taken from the Philadelphia *Age* of Oct. 1, 1864.

"When we review the long and fearful catalogue of wrongs and infamies and crimes committed on these suffering people under orders from the great criminals at Washington, we cannot believe that any one wearing a human form and having a human heart within his breast could idly by and not give a cheering voice and extend a helping hand to his Democratic brethren of the North, who now in the face of despotic power, are fighting this last great battle for human freedom. . . . We have wept with them when the standard of civil and religious liberty has been trodden in the dust by Mr. Lincoln's myrmidons. We have unsparingly denounced the cowardly acts of the base traitors at Washington who have taken away their dearest rights and liberties."

DENUNCIATION OF MR. LINCOLN.

Concentrated upon the President, this abuse became frantic reviling.—Those who now profess to revere his memory could then find no words coarse or bitter enough to express their hatred and contempt of his person and motives. The "Great Joker," baboon, ape, gorilla, usurper, tyrant, monster, widow-maker, Negro-God,—such were the customary epithets applied to the Chief Magistrate of the nation. Enough of this, perhaps, has incidentally been given above, and from among fifty specimens of ribaldry which lie before us, we can find space but for the following, which will exemplify their general tone. It is from the La Crosse (Wis.) *Democrat*, and was largely and approvingly copied by other Democratic papers.

"Yesterday was Fast-Day. The widow-maker called for half a million of men, and then asked God to bless him for the cruel deed! And in this connection we are led to repeat:

"*God bless our noble President!*

"Bless him for being the poorest apology for a Chief Magistrate the world ever saw.

"Bless our noble President for being the only clown, buffoon, and story-teller ever elevated to a position of influence in this country.

"Bless him for filling the land with smutty jokes—with foul-mouthed and obscene stories which even blackguards by profession are ashamed to repeat.

"Bless him for overriding all laws, both human and divine.

"Bless him for his imbecile incompetency, and for his success in ruining a great nation.

"Bless him for turning the war for a restoration of the Union, and for the suppression of the rebellion into a wicked and murderous crusade for coming elections [illegible] cotton-nigger [illegible]

"Bless him for making a million of widows, and five millions of orphans.

"Bless him for robbing the North of its bone and sinew, for using the bodies of those whose servant he is to enrich the soil of rebel territory.

"Bless him for piling mountains of taxes upon us—for the stamps we use—for the depreciation of our currency—for the poverty, ruin, and suffering in the land—for the thousands of women he has forced into houses of prostitution—for the thousands of orphaned children who will curse him forever—for the army of cripples—for the corruption in high places—for the trampling upon the liberties of a free people—for freeing the negroes by a stroke of his pen—for continuing this war till slaves are freed, thus proving the foolishness of his proclamation—for the failure of his armies for the deprivation of rights which had made America the home for all God's oppressed—for the depopulation of the land and the feeling of undefinable dread, which might have been golden had he been more of a man and a statesman, and less of a pliant tool in the hands of fanatics."

The promulgation of these sentiments naturally led to threats of vengeance, legal or illegal, such as those made by excited orators at the Chicago Convention, where the Hon. W. W. O'Brien, of Illinois, assured his hearers that,

"When Abraham Lincoln retired from the Presidential chair, they would renew trial by jury and try him for the offences he has committed against the laws and the Constitution: He would be provided with counsel and protected by good Democratic lawyers. (Cheers.) They would try him as Charles I, was tried in England, and the verdict of the jury might be the same, that he had been found guilty of being a tyrant and a traitor. Whatever they would do would be under the law, and if they found him guilty, they would find men to carry out the law. (Cheers)."

And the Hon. Benj. Allen, of New York, prophesied:

"The people will soon rise, and if they cannot put Lincoln out of power by the ballot, they will by the bullet."

The crime of Booth was the logical result of all this, and its sequence is to be found in the N. Y. *News* of June 8, in which the court then trying the assassins was told:

"If they order any body to be executed, they will be simply guilty, every one of them, of deliberate murder, and when this people wakes a little out of their bewilderment, the members of that military commission will be hanged.

THREATS OF RESISTANCE.

The aid and comfort afforded to rebellion by the Democracy was not confined to argument and denunciation. Efforts were constantly made to stir the people up to [illegible]tch of armed resistance, and, [illegible] the sleepless vigilance of the [illegible]rnment, the attempt would have [illegible]n infallibly made through the ag[illegible] of the secret Democratic order[illegible] "Knights of the Golden Circle[illegible] the "American Knights," and [illegible] "Sons of Liberty."

The leading principl[illegible] which, more or less concealed, [illegible] the basis of much that has been [illegible]d above, will be found reduced to [illegible] simple expression in the follo[illegible]g from the "Lesson" of the First Degree of the Order of the Sons of Liberty.

"10. Whenever our officials, to whom the people have entrusted the powers of the Government, shall refuse to administer it in strict accordance with its constitution, and shall assume and exercise power or authority not delegated, it is the inherent right and imperative duty of the people to resist such officials, and, if need be, to expel them by force of arms.—Such resistance is not revolution, but solely the assertion of right.

11. It is incompatible with the history and nature of our system of government, that Federal authority should coerce by arms a sovereign State; and all intimations of such power or right were expressly withheld in the Constitution, which conferred upon the Federal Government all its authority."

And the Grand Commander of the Order in Indiana, (H. H. Dodd, of Indianapolis, who confessed his guilt by violating his parole and escaping to Canada while under trial), in his address to the Order of that State, Feb. 16, 1864, thus communicates the views of Vallandigham on the subject:

"He finally judges that the Washington power will not yield up its power, until it is taken from by an indignant people by force of arms.—He intimates that parties, men and interests, will divide into two classes, and that a conflict will ensue for the mastery."

The same ideas, [illegible]ently veiled, are conveyed in [illegible] third and fourth resolutions [illegible] Chicago Platform, under [illegible] coming elections [illegible]

[illegible] Democracy in [illegible] Administration, and of indignation at the disarming of the Sons of Liberty in Indiana.

In view of the programme thus indicated, it is easy to understand the threats in which Democratic demagogues habitually indulged.

Thus Mr. Max Goepp, in a speech at Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 17, 1863, told his hearers:

"So long as the free exercise of the elective franchise is left us, I still hope. Should that be taken away, we have nothing left to live for, and may as well sell our lives as dearly as we can."

So Mr. Senator Wall, of New Jersey, May 9th, 1863, enlightened the Democratic Central Club of the city of Philadelphia, on their rights and duties:

"I do not hesitate to declare in the ears of the Administration and of the Loyal Leagues, its allies, that if their war upon the personal liberty of the subject, in defiance of the guarantees of the Constitution, goes on, the time may come when 'forbearance ceases to be a virtue,' and 'resistance to tyrants becomes obedience to God.' Let our cry be, in the fearful contest which is approaching, 'We will ask for nothing but what is right; we will submit to nothing that is wrong.'"

And Mr. Edward Ingersoll endeavored to excite the passions of the same body, June 13, 1863:

"Can the Democratic people of America protect and defend the institutions of this country against the revolutionary assaults of abolitionism? Aye, sirs, and whether the appeal be to the ballot-box; or the hideous but not less popular appeal to the cartridge box be forced upon the people, I have not a particle of doubt of the result.

. . . Maintain your laws, peaceably if you can, forcibly if you must. Your Constitution provides that 'the right of the *people* to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.' That clause has full meaning, and was not provided for you without anxious thought for the future, founded on a knowledge of the past!"

Nor was there wanting a Tyrtæus to sing the wrongs and threaten the vengeance of the martyrs who were cruelly restrained from destroying their country. To relieve the monotony of prosaic treason, a few lines may be quoted, from "The Bastiles of America," written for the AGE, and printed therein, Sept. 23, 1863.

"A thousand memories of wrong, which freemen ne'er forget,
Are brooded o'er in Warren, and the vaults of Lafayette,
The shield of law our fathers gave, their children's sole defence;
You've wrested on the 'safety' plea, the tyrant's old pretence;
And now, with daggers at our breasts, you bid us hug our chains,
And bear in silence all the stripes, dealt by a host of Cains.
No! by the bright heroic past, its deeds of high renown,
That thundered at the gates of kings, and shook their sceptres down,
By shades of Franklin, Jefferson, of Henry, Adams, Lee,
And sires that fought with Washington the battles of the free,
We will not be your willing slaves, while one warm drop remains,
Unchilled by tyrant's menaces in dauntless freemen's veins!"

This sort of malignant folly was kept up until the eve of Mr. Lincoln's re-election. The National Democratic Executive Committee, on October 10, 1864, issued an address in which they endeavored to inflame the passions of the people by recounting the tyrannical excesses of the Government, and wound up by threatening a revolution in case of M'Clellan's defeat at the polls.

"They believe that the American people, armed with the majestic authority of the Constitution and laws, will meet these beginnings of usurpation in the spirit and with the determination of their fathers; nor suffer Executive ambition so far to corrupt the constitutional remedies of Executive wrong-doing as to *condemn this great and free people in the immediate future to the condition of the remedies of the subject populations of the olden world.*"

On the same day, the special organ of the Peace Democracy, the New York *News*, carried out the proposition to its legitimate results, by declaring that M'Clellan's election was hopeless, and that the time for action was at hand.

"The sun is not more certain to rise to-morrow, than that the President of those United States for the next four years will be Abraham Lincoln!

The last refuge and hope of law, order and Constitutional Government trampled under foot, it becomes the bounden duty of every man among us who would be free, to look, like our Revolutionary fathers, to the remedy of his own right hand, and, standing on his constitutional rights, to declare in the face of bastile or banishment, or still better, in the very front of hurtling battle, that '*Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God.*'"

Fortunately, the popular nonfulmination of these wicked schemes was so overwhelming, that in very despair they abandoned the plot and the only portion of it which ripened to development was the Chicago attempt to set loose the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

AN IRISH WOMAN IN KANSAS.—A letter from Wyandotte relates a remarkable instance of success under difficulties as follows:

"In 1860, an Irish woman—a widow—whose only means consisted of four hundred dollars in money, and some half dozen children, took one hundred and sixty acres of the Government land.

Since then she has increased this, by the assistance of her children, until herself and children now own 1,200 acres, all paid for. This year she sold her butter, made last year, for $900. She has recently sold the balance of her last year's corn crop, 1,200 bushels, for $2,50 a bushel; which is $3,100.—Last week she sold twenty-two head of oxen for $75 each, for $1,650. She sold her bacon and hams for some $500. So that the produce of the farm, over and above keeping the family, has been over $6,000. She has now on hand 160 head of cattle of all sizes, for twenty-eight of which she refused $50 each. She has twenty firkins of butter in the cellar, which average 120 lbs. each; and which she says will bring 75 cents per pound, by taking it to some of the United States posts higher up. She has, also, hogs in abundancy, and 65 acres of growing corn, and which will produce 80 bushels to the acre.

Now this seems like exaggeration, but it is literally true."

YOUNG MEN, THINK OF THIS.—Morris Ketchum, the father of the great defaulter in New York, is reported to have said to his creditors: "If I could have my son back, with his good name, and you were all paid in full, I would *die content.*" Such is the last ambition of our good financiers. A lifetime of activity, an ample fortune its reward; and now all would be given for a son's *good name.* Young men—fast young men—think of this.

STEPHEN GIRARD'S RULE.—I have always considered advertising liberally and long, to be the great medium of success in business and prelude to wealth. And I have made it an invariable rule, too, to advertise in the dullest time, experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; as, keeping my business continually before the public, it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost.—*Stephen Girard.*

BEAVER ARGUS.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of $1 per square, each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers, and on long advertisements.

A space equal to twelve lines of this type measured as a square.

Special notices 25 per cent. addition to regular rates.

Business cards, 75 cents a line, per year.

Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Political and other Notices of a public nature, free.

[BY REQUEST.]

From the Rock Island Argus

Sugar From Chinese Cane.

The country has been greatly exercised for some years over the introduction of sorghum or Chinese cane—also the African imphee. Great were the expectations of the people upon its first introduction, when it was discovered that a reasonably good syrup could be produced from it, and that too at a comparatively small cost and evidently in a very bungling, blundering manner, and if results so marvellously happy and compensating followed the above manner of handling it, many considerate and public spirited persons thought, what will be the result of this, when the plant is properly understood, completely acclimated, thoroughly cultivated, and our scientific men elaborate a method of fully developing its sugar-producing qualities.

Every one fully believed that sugar could be produced from it of excellent quality, and in paying quantities; this was the general belief for a time, but the *modus* was the trouble. Some of our chemists assayed to test its qualities as a sugar-producer, but for want of skill to manipulate as analytical chemists, failed to develope its true character, and thence arose some doubt as to whether it would produce sugar, some contending that it does not contain any *cane sugar* at all, nothing but *grape sugar.*

Many reports have been made upon it by sorghum conventions, many articles have been written on the subject, like "a bow drawn at a venture," but unlike it, missing the mark. Its capacity for producing a tolerable syrup was established beyond a doubt, some of the states producing enough to supply the deficit from the New Orleans market during the rebellion. The State of Illinois for instance, making twelve millions of gallons in one year, or upon an average about seven gallons to each man, woman and child in the state, a large average indeed for each, far more than would be consumed, and as a consequence she would have some to export, and the enterprize just in its infancy, discouraged and met at many points by the doubts and distrust thrown over it by those experimenters, who like the Alchemist tried to make gold out of something else than gold (cane out of grape sugar). If such were the results under doubt and discouragement, what would be the point of success she would reach if she were able to convert into sugar seven to eight twelfths of all the syrup that could be made from ripe cane. If I were to predict the result, I would require a certificate for sanity, but suffice to say that she could sweeten every State in the Union.

In our most successful days of sugar production of all kinds, we were large importers of sugar, consuming much, very much of that made on the islands. The United States have not been more than third or fourth class in this production.

Let all the States below the isothermal line produce as above claimed for Illinois, and the result would be most astounding, for we instead of importing could export more sugar than is produced in all the islands of the ocean.

And why should we not do so? for it is one of the simplest things in the world to make sugar from ripe sorghum. If you treat it right, you can hardly prevent its forming sugar, and fully up to the proportions above named, indeed it cannot be prevented from crystalizing without a very special effort to do so.

The great trouble hitherto has been to know what is contained in sorghum juice, and the appropriate defector and evaporator, to separate and remove all foreign matter, so as to bring within the reach of the laws of crystalization all the crystalizable sugar.

It has been ascertained by a fine analytical chemist that *ripe Chinese* cane juice contains from 13 to 16 per cent. of true crystalizable sugar. In its unripe state it contains grape sugar, and when less ripe—starch. But these are finally converted into cane sugar in the process of ripening.

Many persons contend that the cane will not ripen as far north as Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois. Perhaps so by common mode of cultivation, but it must be remembered that in any and all of these states, it may be planted from two to three weeks earlier than corn.

But, ah, says one, "the frost will catch it and cut it down." Well suppose it does, just let it grow up again, for the root has so much vitality that it will bear the ground to be frozen an inch deep, has age, vigor and will ripen its panicle before the frosts of the fall catch it. So experience teaches us.

Remember, ripe cane produces cane sugar and in amount sufficient to satisfy the *biggest sugar tooth* in the land. An acre of cane that will produce two hundred gallons of syrup, in density equal to twelve pounds to the gallon, the writer will take, and manufacture from twelve to fourteen hundred pounds of good sugar, and from fifty to seventy-five gallons of excellent syrup, entirely free from that peculiar sorghum flavor so common to that now made. This, at three cents per pound for the sugar, and twenty-five cents a gallon for the syrup, will yield more to the acre than corn ordinarily does on the best lands of Illinois.

Just for a moment stop and consider the importance to the United States of an invention of this kind, the riches, wealth, sweetness, and comfort that must flood in upon us as its legitimate results. And yet this invention and discovery has been made, and thoroughly tested for two or more years by one of the purest minded men in our country, whose integrity stamps "truth" upon all that he says, and whose scientific attainments fully qualify him to lead to success in this important enterprise. That man is F. L. Stewart, of Westmoreland county, Pa. And his invention and enterprise should lead to more important and better results touching his own interest in the common good, than is generally allotted to pioneers in matters that so entirely and vitally affect the public welfare. Mr. Stewart's evaporator and his accompanying adjuncts, should be in use in every neighborhood in the United States, where cane of any kind is grown, for it is now the only true, practical and economical method of making sugar, producing a greater per cent. to a given amount of cane than even the sugar establishments of Louisiana.

"VERITAS."

Returned Soldiers in the Hay-Field.

We clip the following account of some of the trials of a returned soldier, from a letter of W. W. Prichard, 9th Pa. Cavalry, to the Wilkesbarre *Record of the Times*:

"Prichard," the elder, hadn't finished haying when the "boys" came home. Two young men, of formerly war like proclivities, were importuned to assist in industrial pursuits, of the mowing order. The "boys" went in. "Fun to make hay," above mentioned progenitor allowed. "Soldiers should endeavor to be steady," he observed. "Nothing like agriculture for the formation of steady habits; an excellent chance to practice earning bread by the sweat of your individual brows." Flattered by this advice and stimulated by adept hints about "sleigh-riding next Winter," we went in. Blisters first day the size of five cent denomination of shinplasters. Divers cuts and lame back the second day.—Splendid courage and heroic resolutions are very important desiderata in the military life"—the old gentleman flatteringly remarked. "You do well to manifest such energetic traits of character on the hay field, as I am sure you did on the battle field," he lubricatingly observed. "Boys," flattered you know, went in again. Wet shirts, blasphemy relative to haying, and extraordinary fatigue, were the events of the third day. Bees, of improved cavalry pattern, the fourth. One of the "boys" mowed in a bees' nest; acted brave and spunky and skirmished. Bees plenty—sudden change of tactics—a charge—fierce demonstrations on an aggressive nature—brush in great demand—grass on a rise—bees active—downward tendency of scythes—reenforcements by the "old gentleman" and dog, personifying Blucher, or Patterson—another fall of cutlery—a demonstrative dive made for an adjacent hay cock—disappearance of reenforcements—"old gentleman" *bee* sieged—certain mysterious jerks and movements representing the frantic agony of the hay cock. *Finale*:—Relief of the garrison and miscellaneous blowing of the latter of personal bravery and unconquerable fighting qualities. How *he* was not afraid when some were, and how well the dog did, etc.; but nary word for the strategy of the "boys" who laid back and howled with delight.

We have finished haying.

☞ A political economist, who wants to devise a scheme for raising the greatest possible revenue, proposes to tax female beauty, and leave every lady to rate her own charms. Such a tax would, we dare say, be most cheerfully paid, and most productive.

☞ John Adams, being called upon for a contribution for foreign missions, remarked, "I have nothing to give for the cause, but there are in this vicinity six ministers—not one will preach in the other's pulpit. Now I will give as much, and more than any one else, to civilize these clergymen."

☞ Mr. Maurice Fitzgibbons, of N York, formerly of Bridgeport, has invented a "pocket sewing machine," which will be placed in the market in a short time, at a cost of five dollars apiece. They weigh about four ounces.

☞ A Southern paper says, that Hon. Fulton Anderson and Col. C. E. Hooker, of Jackson, Miss., have made a tender of their services as counsel for Jeff. Davis.

☞ The rebel General Gordon, who figured so prominently in the Virginia campaigns, is now keeping a grocery store in Atlanta, Georgia.

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

SEPTEMBER 27th, 1865.

Union State Nominations.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

of Montgomery county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

Col. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,

of Cambria county.

Union County Nominations

Assembly.

MATTHEW S. QUAY, Beaver;
JAMES R. KELLEY, Washington;
JOSEPH B. WELSH, Washington;

Treasurer.

MILO R. ADAMS, New Brighton;

District Attorney.

JAMES S. RUTAN, Borough;

Commissioner.

JOHN WILSON, Industry;

County Surveyor.

AZARIAH WYNN, Beaver;

Poor House Director.

SAMUEL GIBSON, Brighton;

Auditor,

HUGH J. MARSHALL, Big Beaver;

Coroner.

THOMAS McCOY, Moon;

Trustees of Academy.

A. T. SHALLENBERGER, Rochester;
Rev. D. P. LOWARY, Beaver;

"WE ARE in favor of the people of the Southern States, once rebels but now peaceful and law-abiding individuals, having all the rights of suffrage they enjoyed prior to their rebellion, restored to them as speedily as the troubled state of the government will possibly permit. And as to equality, we are ready now, as we have ever been, to take them by the hand and welcome them again as our equals."

The above extract we clip from last week's *Local*. If the editor expresses the sentiments of the party to which he belongs, we would despair of the country had they the power. The editor says he is ready now as ever to take traitors by the hand, and welcome them as his equals. This is a frank avowal, but a most dastardly one for a man claiming to be a loyal citizen to make. In our estimation a traitor is not the equal of a loyal man. The murder of our fathers, brothers, friends and citizens, by traitors who sought the destruction of our common country, the overthrow of the best of governments, and brought ruin upon the country, are not worthy of being taken by the hand, and welcomed as the equal of those who sustained and defended that government. He regards Capt. Wirtz, the murderer of our prisoners, Mosby, the guerilla, Davis, the perjured parricide, as his equals. He would take their hands, stained with the blood of our brave soldiers, and welcome their return. Open the prison doors and let the guilty go free, rebels unpunished. What an avowal for one to make here in Beaver county, where almost every household is in mourning for the loss of some brave member, victims to the treason and cruelty of the very men he now would welcome as his equals. What think you, bereaved fathers, brothers and sons, of such friendship for the murder of your friends? Yet this man speaks for a party that seeks your votes to reinstate it in power.—A party whose organs boldly affirm that they are in favor of the rebels of the South having all the rights of suffrage they enjoyed before the rebellion. If this policy was adopted, how long think you it would be before another rebellion would be inaugurated, and the country plunged into a civil war. If you support the Democratic party in Beaver county you support a party whose leaders assert that a rebel is as good as you are, that the vilest traitor should at once be intrusted with the right of suffrage, and though they are traitors, murderers, robbers and pirates, they are worthy to be taken by the hand and welcomed as equals. They may be, and doubtless are, the equals of the writer of the above article, as he admits it; but we deny they are the equals of loyal men. They are not the equals of our brave soldiers and sailors, who gave their time, their health, their strength, and many of them their all, for their country. It is an insult to say so. In behalf of every soldier and patriotic citizen of the county and the Union, we spurn the allegation with scorn.

☞The *Local* of last week says that the signers of the petitions for an additional 50 per cent. to the fees of the county officers, did not intend that their fees should be raised above those of the officers of other counties of the Commonwealth. They asked specifically for an increase of 50 per centum to the officers of Beaver county above the amount then allowed by law, and the *Local* charges them with being so stupid as not to comprehend the plain prayor of their petitions.—Do the gentlemen named in our last think they need a guardian, and if so, will they choose the *Local*?

☞Rev. Mr. Henegg is running as an Independent Republican candidate for Senate in the interest of the Democracy, against Harry White in the Indiana District. The Reverend Egg must be slightly addled.

Death of Capt. Cuthbertson.

The death of Capt. John Cuthbertson, of New Brighton, Provost Marshal of this District, is already known to most if not all of our readers.—Few deaths in the county ever called forth such general expressions of sorrow. It was so unexpected that we could hardly realize the dreadful truth. It is but a few days since we saw him, as energetic, busy and hopeful as ever. Now his lifeless body lies buried in the New Brighton Cemetery, and his life and deeds are all of the past. He has been so long known to the citizens of Beaver county, that it is almost unnecessary to refer in detail to his life and services. In this county he spent his youth, worked his way by energy and industry to a high standing at the Bar, and (in connection with Hon. B. B. Chamberlin) to a lucrative practice. On the breaking out of the war he was one of the first men in the county to raise a company of volunteers, and as Captain led that company to the field, and commanded it in person during the hardest and most disastrous campaign of the war. During the seven days' fight before Richmond, he commanded his regiment (the 9th P. R. C.) and gained for himself an enviable reputation for coolness, bravery and efficiency.—In the reports of the engagements and in the official report of Gen. M'Call, his Division commander, his conduct was highly commended. In one of these engagements he was severely wounded through both legs, and taken prisoner. After a short detention in Richmond, he was paroled and returned home, where he lay for months suffering from his wound. As soon as able he returned to his company, but was induced soon after to resign because of inability arising from his wounds, to take command of his company. Shortly after he was appointed Provost Marshal of this District, which position he held at the time of his death. As Provost Marshal he became well known throughout the District. He discharged the duties of his office energetically, honestly and efficiently. His record at Washington is worthy of the highest ambition of a faithful officer. We believe in all candor, having had abundant opportunities to see and know of what we speak, that no man ever discharged the duties of his office with more honesty and integrity. It was not a position to gain popularity, and of course in discharging the duties of an odious and responsible position, he made some enemies. It could not have been otherwise. But in the midst of the greatest temptations, he conscientiously and honestly discharged his duty to his country and his fellow men. Daily experience in his office for weeks in a position that gave opportunity to observe, enables us to state this. Every unprejudiced person of like experience, must indorse what we write.—His children may be proud of his official record. He was a man of more than ordinary intellect and cultivation, of great energy, decision, promptness, application and good nature. He was a warm, devoted friend, a genial companion, a useful citizen, an unselfish patriot and a brave soldier. Kind-hearted and liberal to a fault, generous deeds and noble impulses marked his intercourses with his fellow men. As a husband and father none was ever more kind or more loved. He leaves a wife and five children to mourn his loss. He will be missed in the community, in the county, and in the District, but oh, at home by the wife he cherished, by the little ones he loved; how the kind husband, the idolized and indulgent father will be missed. But He who in wisdom permitted this sad bereavement has promised to take care of the widow and the fatherless.

The Negro Suffrage Controversy.

Local. Is the ARGUS in favor of negro suffrage and equality?

ARGUS. As to equality, a loyal negro is the superior, in our estimation, of a disloyal white. As to suffrage, where does the *Local* intend that it shall be exercised?

Local. We mean negro suffrage in Pennsylvania and in the Rebel States.

ARGUS. No suffrage, white or black, should be allowed in the Rebel States. In Pennsylvania the Constitution prohibits negro suffrage.

Local. Is the ARGUS in favor of amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania so as to allow of negro suffrage?

ARGUS. The Constitution of Pennsylvania cannot be amended for four year to come, and its amendment is not an issue at present. We cannot say, nor does it matter, what our opinions may be upon the question four years hence.

Local. Is the ARGUS in favor of negro suffrage?

—It will be seen that our cotemporary, in pursuit of information, has arrived at precisely the point from which it started. We have no objection to going the round with it again, but respectfully submit to the *Local* that there is not time to do so before the election.

Death of Lieut. Robert Darragh.

It is our sad duty to announce the death of Lt. Robert Darragh, son of Major John Darragh, a well-known and esteemed citizen of this county.—He died at St. Louis on Monday, Sept. 18th, of Typhoid Fever, after a short illness. His remains were brought to his father's residence, in Rochester, and interred on Friday last.

Early in the summer of '61 he volunteered in Co. C, 63d Regiment Pa. Vols., as a private, in which capacity he served until after the battle of Fair Oaks, when he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant in the same company for bravery in that battle. With his company he served during the entire campaign of the Peninsula, participating in the battles of Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mills, White Oak Swamp, Charles City Cross Roads and Malvern Hill. This is a record of which his friends may well be proud. But this is not all. At the second disastrous battle of Bull Run he led his company, and also at the second battle of Fredericksburg, where he was wounded. From the effect of his wound, and fever and ague contracted about the same time, he was compelled to resign, and returned home much shattered in health.

After his recovery he resumed his position on the river, where he contracted the disease of which he died. He was a young man of much promise, of pleasant manners and generous disposition; a dutiful son, an affectionate brother and a gallant soldier. For the loss of such a one, the friends and the community generally, do well to grieve. He jeopardized his life for his country often, but was spared to see the cause for which he fought triumphant. We could have wished he might have lived to enjoy the blessings for which he fought, but the Father above doeth all things well.

☞The *Local* devotes almost a column last week to the abuse of the Register and Recorder. The only excuse offered for this provoked, ungentlemanly attack upon an officer, is, that when the bill of the *Local*, for advertising was presented, it was not immediately paid. We find in doing business, that the best men of the county often do not pay their bills when presented, for various reasons; but we never complain, much less abuse them for so doing. We venture the assertion, that the editor of the *Local* has often been called upon for money, and did not immediately respond. If this is just cause of abuse, how often, Mr. Editor, are you liable? This abuse of the Register is an evidence to us that the editor of the *Local* was hard up, and a few hours waiting doubtless gave him great uneasiness. In law and practice both, a man is always allowed time to examine a bill when presented, to see if it is just, before paying. The editor of the *Local*, governed by neither, gives notice that unless its bills are paid at sight, without inspection or dispute, the unlucky debtor will be visited with a tirade such as he inflicts upon Mr. Moore. Now there are some men in this county that might object to paying bills on the faith of the correctness of the *Local's* bills without examination. The editor is a stranger in this county and has a reputation to establish. He is rapidly establishing one, we are sorry to say, that few men should be proud of.

We have been solicited to publish some things that has come to the knowledge of citizens of the county concerning himself, but have refused, notwithstanding his persistent abuse of us and our citizens. We regard it as beneath the dignity of an editor or a gentleman. So long as he conducts himself well here, his past life is a matter of no moment. But he should remember the old saying, a men in glass houses should not throw stones. If this system of abuse inaugurated by the *Local* continues, the editor may not always be shielded, as now. Mr Moore is one of the most honorable, upright, honest and accommodating officers and gentlemen we have ever known; a fact universally admitted by men of all parties. No man ever filled any office more efficiently. Why he should be attacked, none but the editor of the *Local* can ever surmise. It does not injure him, but convinces the public that the writer can stoop to the place of a common blackguard. Who comes next, Mr. *Local*? What good man will you select to throw dirt at this week?

NOTICE.—Hereafter, unless every business man in the county advertises in the *Beaver County Local*, each and every one may expect to be abused in the coarse, vulgar style peculiar to that journal. Neither merit, obscurity or distance will protect. The editor is determined to force everybody to advertise by this novel method.—The Managers of the Fair, Principals of the Schools and the Register and Recorder are standing examples of what others may expect. Look out, everybody; there is no telling who will come next.

How Col. Davis Went In for Putting Down the Rebellion.

The following choice extracts from the *Doylestown Democrat*, of which Col. Davis, the present Democratic candidate for Auditor General of this State, was and is the editor and proprietor, are given for the purpose of showing the sentiments which were disseminated by that paper while he held an official position under the Government which was so bitterly assailed in its pages. As Col. Davis is now before the people as a candidate for public office, and is desirous of receiving their votes, and since he was undoubtedly nominated on account of his having been engaged in the war, and therefore likely to be more available before the public on that account, it is but just that the kind of aid his newspaper rendered the Government, and the sympathy it extended to its noble, illustrious and lamented chief in his efforts to crush out treason and rebellion, should be again given to the community.

An editorial article in the *Democrat* of August 23d, 1864, when Col. Davis was still an officer in the army, reads as follows:

"With an immense army, a good navy, and the ports of the Confederacy blockaded, we have gained virtually nothing, and will have gained nothing until we defeat the two main armies of the South. The reasons why we have been so unfortunate are plain and understandable. Mr. Lincoln committed himself to an emancipation policy. He hereby abandoned the war for re union, and made it a war absolutely and unequivocally for the negro. "Slavery shall not live" was his motto. Beyond this was an object dearer to his heart—his own re-election—which he esteemed more than a hundred thousand lives.—These were his two motives for abandoning the principles of our government, and of perverting the war. For these purposes, and these only, has the war been prolonged; for these purposes were the soldiers massacred at Olustee, and the army of General Grant defeated and foiled; for these purposes has another draft been ordered; for these purposes have elections been carried by force of arms, and "bogus States" declared in the Union; for these purposes have thousands been buried under Confederate sod; for these purposes have the forts and bastiles of the country been filled with fearless patriots who dare expose the profligacy of Abolition, and the corruption and despotism of Abraham Lincoln.

"The people are now to decide between this state of affairs and peace—between the old Government and a new despotism—between the protection of our liberties and the surrender of them to an arbitrary and perfidious ruler. Peace ended with the administration of James Buchanan, and war, bloody, remorseless war began with the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln. We have tried war for three years; let us now try to effect what war has failed to do! There is no doubt that Mr. Lincoln has done more to cement the states of the Confederacy together than any man on the continent. He has pursued a policy calculated to divide the sentiment of the North, and harmonize that of the South. Yet he has now the presumption to ask a re-election. The question will be: Lincoln and his war, or the Chicago nominee and peace for re-union.

"It is a mistaken idea that peace means slavish submission to the Confederacy. It means nothing of the kind. No Democrat ever expressed his willingness to concede to dishonorable compromise. We have tried war and found by a sad experience that it is supremely profitless, and that Lincoln and his hirelings are incapable of managing a campaign successfully if they wished. Something must be done. The Democratic party proposes, if we judge aright, to restore the Union under the Constitution by peaceable means. Mr. Lincoln has put the prolongation of the war out of the question. Our nation is almost bankrupt, and every branch of industry is suffering for want of men; therefore are men called upon to join the standard of *peace for re-union*, and defeat the party in power which is no more nor less than a thoroughly disunion party."

Again, from a leading editorial of August 30, the week after, we quote the following:

"The Confederates contend that they have made an agreement with the Federal for the proper and speedy exchange of prisoners; that they have faithfully observed the provisions of it, and have frequently proposed exchange on its basis. But Mr. Lincoln says *no*. He will permit the white soldiers of the North to rot in the scorching sun, and the Federal army to become a skeleton, before he will agree to an exchange which does not recognize his tyranny and court his despotic will.

"What is the consequence of Mr. Lincoln's refusal? *The suffering of our brave and gallant soldiers*. They are left to die on Southern soil rather than relinquish the policy of negro equality. The Confederates are accused of inordinate barbarity, in order to conceal the despotism and criminal fanaticism of our President. Let the soldier remember that Abraham Lincoln made a solemn agreement for the exchange of prisoners of war, and broke it; because it did not include negro soldiers, many of whom are runaway slaves of the South. Let them remember that all their sufferings and privations while in captivity were necessitated by the contracted policy of Mr. Lincoln. Let them remember that their rights, honor, and their liberty are outraged on account of the negro; and done by a President of the United States.

"The negro is the idol of Abolitionism. The whites may die in forts and prison camps, because the negro is not recognized as his equal by the Confederates. This fact proves that our present warfare is a weak fight for nigger equality, and negro liberty. No evidence can be found that we are fighting for re-union and the Constitution. The war is perverted and the man guilty of the act presumptuously asks the suffrages of the people and of the soldiers in the army. Let the wives and children of the prisoners of war recollect that he is the fountain head of their sufferings; and if they become widows and orphans, that he is the murderer. Let the prisoners remember him when they eat their last scanty morsel; and if the people of this country are true to themselves and to our suffering soldiers, they will pronounce him a man 'Hated, despised, scourged by a two-fold rod, The scorn of millions and the curse of God.'

The above is only a sample of the numerous productions of a like character that have appeared in that paper, during the war.

Musical Conversion.

One of the most remarkable instances of the transforming power of sweet sounds is found in an article from the pen of the former prosecuting attorney of Cleveland, Ohio—now the editor of one of our principal country exchanges, and a gentleman whose New England education, embracing as it does a thorough knowledge of the theory and practices of music, renders his views on musical matters both instructive and interesting.

THE STEINWAY PIANO.—This celebrated instrument, like certain of the human species, has struggled many years for the mastery among its fellows, and has succeeded: not, as is often the case with human aspirants, by specious efforts of those particularly interested in its fame and fate, or by any other adventitious circumstances, but by its own intrinsic merits and excellence, until, despite of the most determined opposition ever encountered by any human enterprise of like magnitude, it has, by common consent, and the unbiased judgment of the world's most accomplished musical artists, become emphatically the Piano of the age; and its fame appears not confined to any one country of the globe, but to all countries and all sections of country wherein this description of artistic and mechanical excellence is properly appreciated.

At numberless fairs and exhibitions, both in the old and the new world, has it been placed in competition with the most celebrated Pianos from all parts of Christendom, and has never yet failed to bear off the palm of superiority. The writer of this article is free to acknowledge that his prejudices have long been in another direction; that locality, association and nationality closed his eyes and ears to the merits of all Pianos save one, and that was not the Steinway. Candor and justice, however, as well as a better appreciation of excellence, and that all potent agent, public opinion, have at length opened both, and shown that all that was necessary was a fair and impartial test, to convince him that for all those musical qualities and capabilities which give one instrument a superiority over another, without undertaking to define in detail those numerous artistic beauties, the Steinway Piano stands preeminent. It has had a hard struggle and formidable opponents, but it has triumphed over all opposition, and annihilated all prejudices but those either based upon competitive interest, or resulting from an indisposition to examine, or a want of judgment to appreciate, the comparative merits of this remarkable instrument.

This communication is written neither with the knowledge nor at the instance or suggestion of any person interested in the Steinway Piano, but partly as a penance for an undue prejudice long entertained, and partly in the hope that others who may have harbored the same prejudices may be induced to remove them at once, and be at peace with their consciences, by trying, or at least examining and testing, the superior merits of the Steinway Piano over all others, in this or any other country.

—At Messrs. Kleber's magnificent exhibition and ware-rooms, No. 122 Wood street, Pittsburgh, will be found a very full variety of all kinds of these celebrated Pianos.

The Boyd's Hill Murder.

The mystery of the Boyd's Hill murder was cleared up on Sunday by the voluntary confession of Benjamin Bernhart Mareschal, a German, who states that in August last he and another German named August Frecke met in New York a German emigrant, whose name they did not learn, a moulder by trade; that the three came to Pittsburgh on an emigrant train; and while on the road out Mareschal and Frecke, believing the stranger to be possessed of a large amount of money, conceived the idea of murdering him, which was accomplished on their arrival in Pittsburg, by inducing the stranger to visit Boyd's Hill, where Mareschall lived; the conflict was short and decisive, Frecke stabbing him three times and Mareschall at the same time striking him on the head with an iron bar. Frecke has also made a voluntary statement, in which he tries to throw discredit on part of Mareschal's statement, for the purpose of exculpating himself. The confessions created intense excitement throughout the city, and crowds of people obstructed the streets on the passage of the prisoners to the jail.

☞The *Local* says its editor has served in the army. In what army, Mr. *Local*?

Drs. M'KINNEY & FEICHT,

HAVING entered into partnership for the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, tender their professional services to the citizens of

BEAVER BORO' AND COUNTY.

OFFICE:

Two doors below Moore's Drug Store.

Beaver, Sept 25:1m

Notice.

To whom it may concern—Whereas John Caan holds a note given by me, dated about the 6th day of Sept. 1865, payable ninety days after date, for $65; all persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase said note, as it was obtained by fraud, and will not be paid, and I have offsets against it, &c.

GEO. PARKER

Rochester, Sept. 16, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS

WILL be received at the office of A. R. Moore, Esq., up to Monday, Oct. 2d, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., for digging water trench, from the mouth of Market Street to — alley on First Street, the trench to be 2½ feet wide by 4½ feet deep.

By order of Town Council:

WM. S. BARCLAY, Cl'k.

Beaver, Sept. 26, '65.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of ROBERT HOON, late of Hopewell tp, Beaver county, Pa, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them to the subscriber duly authenticated for settlement.

MARY ANN HOOD, } Ex'rs.
WILLIAM HOOD, }
sep27'65 Hopewell tp.

Vauable Farm For Sale.

THE EAKIN FARM, or better known as the Locust Flat Farm, situated within half a mile of the borough of Beaver, in Beaver county, Pa., will be sold, on

Thursday, October 19th, 1865,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., if not sooner sold. Above farm contains 131 acres, and two out town lots adjoining, containing 15 acres. Of above, 100 acres is cleared, the balance well timbered with white oak and locust; 80 acres in meadow; the whole in the best of cultivation, and acknowledged to be one of the best and most productive farms in the county. With good and comfortable buildings; situated convenient to churches, schools and markets; the three classical schools in Beaver and Public School upon the farm, makes it one of the most desirable in Western Pennsylvania for persons wishing to educate a family and be at home. The road leading to New Lisbon runs through the farm and divides it, so it can be sold all or separated to suit purchasers. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of GEO. QUAILL, Executor of the estate of James Eakin, deceased. Post-office address, Allegheny City, Pa.

sept27'65.

A. C. BARLOW, M. D.,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,

HAVING permanently located in BEAVER tenders his professional services to the citizens of Beaver and adjoining villages and country. Having had twenty years experience (over four years as an army Surgeon) he feels competent to command the confidence of those who may wish his services.

Calls, day or night, promptly attended to.

☞Office in the National Hotel building, where he may be found at all hours, day or night, when not professionally engaged.

sep20'65

LOST:

ON the 12th inst. in Beaver, or on the road between the house of the subsriber in Ohio township and Beaver, an old leather pocket book, containing a one dollar greenback, one 50 cent piece, and one 5 cent piece fractional currency, and promissory notes to the amount of six or seven hundred dollars.—The finder will be liberally rewarded upon leaving it at this office

WM. SLENTZ.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of ROBT. NEVIN, late of Franklin township, Beaver co., Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SLATER,

Ex'r of last will and testament of said dec'd.

sep20 Franklin tp.

U. S War Tax

OWING to the unpleasant results arising from serving notices upon persons who have paid their taxes, the U. S. Collector gives this notice that receipts for U. S. Taxes, will not be recognized by him, unless given by his deputies, or a clerk specially authorized to give such receipts.

DAVID SANKEY,
Col. 24th Dist. Penna.

NEW GOODS!

JUST received from Philadelphia, a fresh supply of Goods, consisting of cloths, cassimeres, satinets, jeans and tweeds, and made-up clothing; ladies cloaking, merino, alpacas, delaines, prints, ginghams, checks and ticking; with a great variety of articles in our line, with a good assortment of groceries, boots, shoes and salt, will be sold cheap for cash or country produce, at the old stand, cor. 3d st. and Diamond. THOMAS McCREERY.

sept20'65.

Notice.

IN the Orphan's Court of Beaver county. In the matter of the partition and valuation of the real estate of Mary Ewing, late of said county, dec'd.

The undersigned having been appointed an auditor to distribute the amount of money in the hands of Joseph Ledlie, Sheriff, Trustee appointed by said Court, to make sale of said real estate, being the first instalment of the purchase money, to and amongst the heirs of said deceased, and parties entitled thereto, will meet at my office, in the borough of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., on Monday the 9th day of October, 1865, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of said appointment. All persons interested, will take notice.

sept20'65. WM. B. CLARK.

NOTICE.

DISCONTINUANCE OF RELIEF TO FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS.

AS the time is approaching, or perhaps arrived, for the discontinuance of the relief allowed the wives and families of soldiers heretofore in service, the Relief Board, at their meeting on the 15th ult., passed the following resolution, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the entire (Relief) List be stricken off from and after this payment," (to wit: the 61st payment).

The Board also directed their Secretary to request agents to notify recipients of the above, at the same time requesting that if they know any whom they believe needing and deserving continuance, to direct them to appear in person at the Commissioners' office, and make their statements of facts, when the question will be investigated, and, if satisfactory, a proper allowance of relief will be granted

By order: RICH'D. H. AGNEW
sep20 *Secretary.*

Dry Goods

AT

F. A. FORTUNE'S,

IN ROCHESTER.

GREAT BARGAINS

Next Door to the Post Office!

A full line of all kinds at Old Prices!

DON'T BELIEVE GOODS HAVE ADVANCED.

LOOK AT OUR PRICES FIRST!

Good fast colored prints, only ..... 25 cts.
Good unbleached muslins, only ..... 20 cts.
Good bleached muslins, only ..... 20 cts.
Splendid Balmoral Skirts, only $3.00

DRESS GOODS OF EVERY KIND, VERY CHEAP!

BARRED & PLAIN FLANNELS,

FRENCH MERINOS,

COBURGS,

DELAINES,

ARMURES,

PRINTS,

TICKS, &c.

MEN & BOYS'

HATS & CAPS.

Men & Boys'

BOOTS & SHOES.

Ladies' and Children's Shoes,

BONNETS, HATS, & NOTIONS,

All of which are sold in proportion to the above prices.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE

Fortune's

GREAT BARGAIN STORE,

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PA.

NEAT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.

D. S. NOBLE.....T. M. HAMILTON.

NEW DRUG STORE!!

THIRD STREET,

BEAVER, PA.

(Two doors west of Post Office.

THE undersigned are just receiving a new, large and well selected stock, consisting of

DRUGS,

Medicines,

CHEMICALS,

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

Also, a full assortment of

Perfumeries,

FANCY SOAPS,

BRUSHES,

of every variety, and all other articles usually kept in a first-class Drug store.

PURE

LIQUORS, WINES

And Brandies,

FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES ONLY.

The proprietors having had an extensive experience in the prescription business, flatter themselves that they can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

sep20'65. NOBLE & HAMILTON.

ITCH! ITCH!! ITCH!!!

Scratch! Scratch!! Scratch!!!

WHEATON'S OINTMENT

WILL CURE THE ITCH IN 48 HOURS.

ALSO cures SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, CHILBLAINS, and all ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, Mass., it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.

sept20'65—6 mos.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of WILLIAM A. REED, late of Hanover township, Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

ARCHIBALD RALSTON, Hanover tp.
sept6'65. *Administrator.*

THE BEAVER ARGUS

SEPTEMBER 27th, 1865.

LOCAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE

Beaver Co. Agricultural Society,

WILL BE HELD AT

BEAVER, Pa.,

Wednesday, Thursday & Friday,

Oct. 4th, 5th and 6th, '65.

☞ Competition not confined to citizens of the County.

☞ The editor of the *Local* says he regards the rebels as his equals and is ready now as ever to take them by the hand. We now understand the ill-temper exhibited by the *Local* when we announced that we considered a loyal negro the superior of a disloyal white.

☞ The corpse of a woman was found floating in the river near Industry last week. We have not heard that it has been identified. It was thought by some to be the body of the lady whose recent disappearance from Pittsburg has been noted by the press of that city.

☞ The engine at the Christler Oil Company well, owned by Alfred R. Moore, Esq., Capt. Samuel Duncan, and others, on Island Run, near Smith's Ferry, exploded its boiler on Tuesday of last week, severely injuring two of the men employed in boring. One of them, a Mr. Osburn, is thought to be mortally hurt.

☞ The *Local* intimates that we have said soldiers were too poor to pay election expenses. This is not true. There are soldiers upon the Democratic ticket able to buy the *Local*, the editor thrown in. What we did say was that the *Local* and its crew had saddled the expenses of a hopeless campaign upon a few returned veterans of their party.

☞ Soldiers who have been prisoners in the hands of the rebels are entitled to commutation of their rations at Government rates, for the term of such captivity. The amount due will be collected for them, without charge, by Col. Francis Jordan, Penn'a. State Agent, 487 Eleventh street, Washington, D. C., whom they should address at once.

☞ A. C. Bird, boarding with Sh'ff. Leslie, fell from the second story window of the Jail last week upon a pile of stones, badly fracturing his leg and so mutilating it that it remained attached to his person by scarcely one half the muscular union. The leg was set by Dr. McKinney, who was at hand and was promptly called in, and we understand that Mr. B. is doing well.

☞ Dr. A. C. Barlow has located amongst us, and proffers his professional services to the citizens of Beaver and vicinity. The Doctor was a resident of Kanawha county, Virginia, at the breaking out of the war, but cast his lot with the Union, and abandoned a good practice to serve for four years as Surgeon of the Fourth Virginia Union regiment. He is a gentleman of fine scientific acquirements and experience in his profession, and we commend him to the patronage of our community.

Agricultural Meeting.

At a meeting of the Beaver County Agricultural Society, held at the Fair Grounds, Sept. 23d, it was agreed that the Grounds be opened for the training of horses until the Fair days.

A Mule race will take place on the second day of the Fair. $10 premium; best 3 in 5.

A Brass Band will be present.

The following were appointed a Committee to superintend the Decoration of Floral Hall:

Misses Maggie Anderson, Maggie Ledlie Mary M'Lean, Amanda Agnew, Emma Fawcett, Maggie Taylor, Jennie Smith, Mary A. Wilson, Martha French, Mary Wilson, Mary Anderson.

D. L. IMBRIE, Sec'y.

Query.

Messrs. Editors: When a man boasts inordinately of his services as a soldier, and abuses those who really deserve credit, and you know of his being reduced to the ranks for drunkenness, insolence to officers and using disloyal language, should he not be rebuked and the truth given to the public? Would you publish a statement, if furnished properly authenticated?

B.

ANSWER.—We see no good that could arise from such exposure, and we always refuse to prostrate our columns to personal abuse or the diffusion of scandal. Unless we are convinced the public requires such an exposure, we would decline publishing such statement, no matter who the parties are.

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of George Quail, Executor of James Eakin, dec'd, of a farm for sale, in another column. The farm is located about a mile from Beaver, well improved, good buildings, and is altogether one of the best farms in the county. Those desiring to purchase a good farm in a fine location would do well to look at this one.

Drs. McKinney and Feicht.

We call attention to the professional card of Drs. M'Kinney and Feicht, in another column. Dr. M'Kinney, who is so well and favorably known in this community, has associated with him Dr. Feicht, late of Economy, who is also well and favorably known. He is an educated physician of experience and skill. He comes highly recommended by Dr. Dickson; but even without that he is generally known as one of the most promising men in the profession in this county. We congratulate Dr. M'Kinney in this happy co-partnership, and the community upon the good effects that will result from it. Dr. M'Kinney has an extensive practice, large enough for at least two, and the only complaint we ever heard was that he had so much, half the people who wanted him could not get him at the time in consequence of his professional engagements. We never knew a more deservedly successful physician, and we are glad that a partnership which became necessary is such a one as the community require.

☞ The body of a man was found floating in the Ohio river, below Beaver, on the opposite side, on the 16th inst. An inquest was held by Coroner Couch. No papers or marks of identification were found on his person. His age is supposed to be about thirty or thirty-five years; height, five feet ten inches; dark hair, light whiskers and bald head. He had on coarse shoes with hob nails, heavy light colored pants, light shirt; in his pockets were found a knife, comb, and key; around his neck was a leather badge, representing the Catholic faith. Fourteen dollars and seventy cents in money were found in his pocket also. He was buried at Phillipsburg. Further information can be had by calling on the Coroner at New Brighton.

☞ Last week's *Local* contains another fling at our schools. The editor advises its patrons not to patronize them, because they are of the negro equality stamp. The reason he gives is that they are not advertised in the *Local*. What a want of dignity, independence and candor is manifested in this fling. Does the editor expect to drive men to patronizing him?—Does this alien to our county and State expect to succeed by villifying and abusing our best citizens, and attempting to destroy our institutions? Men of his own party condemn his course. Good men of all parties must deplore such conduct. The editors of the *Star* were never half so bad. Perhaps this new editor expects, as he certainly will, have a short life in this county, and intends to see to what length an editor may go. We regret his course very much. Had he conducted his journal on a different principle he might have succeeded. As it is he injures nobody but himself. Our schools are full to overflowing. Our citizens laugh at his petty malice, and every fresh exhibition only provokes additional sorrow for the writer's weakness.

New Brighton Items.

Wm. Kennedy has just returned from the eastern cities, with a large and well asserted stock of Fall and Winter goods. The ladies should call early and examine some of his elegant dress patterns, which are of the best quality and the latest fashion.

Two choice Pianos for sale, at the Music Store, of F. A. Winter.

COMMENDABLE.—Street Commissioner Edgar is engaged with a gang of men in cleaning up the streets and gutters. This good work has been needed for some time. It is hoped that the lower end of Main street will not be forgotten, as the main track, culvert, and gutters are all in a villainous condition.

ZELIENOPLE.—Tuesday, 18th inst., there was a grand pic-nic in Winter's Orchard Grove. Three Sabbath Schools united with the citizens on the occasion. The grand procession was headed by Winter's brass band, late of the 5th Heavy Artillery, which is composed of the Beaver Falls and Harmony band. An address was delivered by Rev. Winter, immediately succeeding which an excellent dinner was served to all present. The whole affair was well managed, passed of quietly and to the entire satisfaction of those interested.

BEAVER, Sept. 22, 1865.

Mr. Editor: The undersigned, pupils of Union School, have stood "very good," for the week ending Sept. 22d:

No. 1—(Teacher, Miss Moore), Agnes Gurner, Lida Wilson, Christiana Zeigler, Jas Davis, Maran Shumaker, John Merz.

No. 2—(Teacher, Miss Savage), Anna Stokes, Anna Wilson, Cora Donenoo, Nannie Lafferty, Tillie Reisinger, Henry Davis, Eddie Hum, Willie Clarey, Willie Sheldrake, Jas Anderson, Jos Reed.

No. 3—(Teacher, Miss Harper), Delia Caughey, Mary M'Clure, Laura M'Kinley, Martha Lafferty, Mary Alcorn, Harry Patton.

No. 4—Carlyle Wynn, Ada Early, Clara Smith, Mary Lafferty.

J. G. WOOD, Prin.

MARRIED:

On Tuesday evining, 19th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev James M. Shields, Mr. WM. A. WRIGHT, of Oil City, to Miss MAGGIE L. EAKIN, of Bridgewater. No cards.

Accompanying the above notice we received a fine supply cake, for which the happy couple will receive the thanks of "all hands" connected with the office.

DRY GOODS.

One of the neatest and best arranged establishments in the county, is that of our young friend F. A. Fortune, of Rochester. In the two and a half years he has been among the citizens of this county, his store has become one of our institutions. His *corps* of salesmen have always been the best and most accommodating that could be found, and during the past week he has added to the list, a first class salesman from Philadelphia.—Mr. F. leaves nothing undone to secure pleasure and comfort to those visiting his store.

He has now open for inspection his new Fall and Winter goods, comprising Domestic goods of every kind, French Merino, Coburgs, Barathear, Poplins, Armures and Delains, Mens', Ladies' and Children's boots and shoes *very cheap*. Men and boys' hats and caps, Bonnets and Trimmings, and other goods to numerous too mention. Mr. F's. establishment is a credit to Rochester and the county, and we recommend those wishing anything in his line, to call early and secure bargains. See advertisement in another column.

THE GREAT

STEINWAY PIANOS!

The most perfect Piano Fortes in the world,

CAN BE HAD ONLY

AT

H. KLEBER & BRO'S.,

122 WOOD ST., PITTSBURG.

☞ Sole Agents for Steinway's Pianos for Western Pennsylvania. [my10'65

CHAS. B. HURST

Banker and Broker,

AND DEALER IN

Real Estate, Stocks, Government Bonds, and other Securities.

INSURANCE & CLAIM AGENT,

Conveyancer & General Agent.

THE subscriber having opened an office at Rochester, (in the room lately occupied by F. A. Fortune) respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public in general.

Particular attention given to the adjustment of Officers' accounts, and ALL claims arising out of the present war, such as *Pensions, Patents, Bounties, Arrears of Pay, Prize Money, &c., &c.*

Deeds drawn up and acknowledged.

Fire risks taken in first class Insurance Companies.

Revenue stamps always on hand.

Refers to John A. Caughey, Jos. Plummer, Wm. H. Smith & Co., Pittsburg.

Rochester, May31'65

BEAVER ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence

Tuesday, Sept. 12th, 1865,

under the charge of

M. GANTZ

as Principal.

It is the desire, and will be the aim, to make this a thorough English, Classical and Commercial School, and to sustain the high character it has heretofore maintained.

Good opportunities will be afforded to young men and boys who desire to obtain a thorough English and Business Education, and to all who may desire a Classical Education, or to fit themselves for entering the higher College classes.

For rates of tuition, &c., send for circular.

Address the Principal at New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., or the undersigned.

H. HICE

Sec. Board of Trustees, Beaver, Pa.

Penn Planing Mill,

SASH & DOOR FACTORY.

JAS. A. SHOLES.....ALFRED SLACK.

SLACK & SHOLES,

Cor. Penn & Marbury Streets,

PITTSBURG, PA

Flooring, Weatherboarding, Sash,

Doors, Frames, Brackets & Moulding

Always on hand or made to order. [my17:1y

F. A. WINTER'S MUSIC STORE,

Broadway, New Brighton, Pa.

PIANOS, Melodeons, and a choice collection of Musical Instruments, kept for sale. Also, Music and Stationery.

☞ Instrumental music taught. [sep9

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, letters testamentary on the estate of SAM'L. SHELLITO, late, of Raccoon tp., Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to made immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES & JOHN S. SHELLITO,

sept20'65. Executors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of ANDREW ADAMS, late of Hanover township, Beaver County, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

THOS. ADAMS, Hanover tp.,

sept6'65. Executor.

Union Hotel,

BEAVER, PA.

ALEX. CLARK, *Proprietor.*

GOOD STABLING attached to this House. September 13, '65.

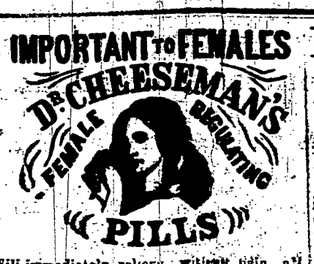
Pamphlet Laws.

THE Pamphlet Laws for 1865 have arrived and are now ready for delivery to those entitled by law to receive them.

aug30:3t M. WEYAND, Proth'y.

BOSS BROTHER, & Co's. Extra Chemical Writing Fluid, the best in the world at the Bridgewater Drug Store. Try it and be convinced. Manufactured by the American Ink Company

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES



Will immediately relieve, without pain, all disturbances of the periodic discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression.—They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for Flushes, Sick Headache, Pains in the Loins, Back and Sides, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Tremors, Hysterics, Spasms, Broken Sleep, and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of *Fluor Albus*, or Whites, they effect speedy cure.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Have been used OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY. They are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but Ladies must bear in mind that there is *one condition* of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing a *peculiar result*. The condition referred to is *pregnancy*—the result, *mis arriage*. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it. *They cannot do harm* in any other way.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Are the *only meaicine* that *married and single ladies* have relied upon for many years, or can rely upon now. *Beware of imitations!* These Pills form the *Finest Preparation ever put forward*, with *immediate and persistent success*.—DON'T BE DECEIVED. Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you *want the best and most reliable Female Medicine in the world*, which is comprised in

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills!!

They have received, and are now receiving the sanction of the most *eminent* Physicians in America.

Explicit Directions with each Box,—the price, ONE DOLLAR per box, containing from 50 to 60 pills.

Pills, sent *by mail, promptly*, by remitting the price to the Proprietors, or any authorized Agent, in current funds. *Sold by Druggists generally*,

HUTCHINGS & HILLIER, *Proprietors*,

81 Cedar street, New York.

☞ Sold Wholesale and Retail by Dr. S. Smith, Bridgewater; Dr. Marquis and J. H. Hannen, Rochester; John Moore, Beaver, and by all Druggists at New Brighton. [nov23:1y

BIOKRENE OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!

YOUTH TO THE AGED!

This preparation is unequalled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who self abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

Biokrene

Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most *delightful, desirable and novel* effect upon the nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their *natural vigor*, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

Biokrene.

The Feeble, the Languid, the Dispairing, the Old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purposes.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weakness of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief to Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One dollar per Bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggist generally.

Sent by express anywhere, by addressing

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, *Proprietors*,

81 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

☞ Sold at Marquis' Drug store, Rochester, one door below Post Office, and wholesale and retail by Dr. Smith, Bridgewater, Beaver county. [nov23:1y

Auditor's Notice.

IN the Orphans' Court of Beaver county.—In the matter of the account of Francis Le Goullon, administrator of the estate of Harriet Carless, dec'd., for distribution of the balance in the hands of the administrator.

And now, to wit: Sept. 9th, 1865, on motion, of H. Hice, Esq., the Court appoint W. S. Morlan an Auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of the administrator.

The Auditor above-named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the Court House, in Beaver, on Saturday, Sept. 30, 1865, at 3 o'clock, p. m., at which time and place all parties interested may attend.

WM. S. MORLAN,

sept13 65 Auditor.

BARBER, HAIR-DRESSER, &C.

JAMES BRUIN is happy to announce to his old customers, that he has been discharged from the service of the United States, and opened a shop in the frame building adjoining Wm. Orr's Store. Ladies hair cut in the most approved style. He trusts his old friends will renew their patronage. Having carried the flag of the 45th Reg U. S. C. T. for almost a year, in the battles around Petersburg, he thinks himself entitled to a fair share of the public patronage.

FOR SALE.

WHEELER'S Patent Water Drawers; Extra Chain for do do do Buckets for do do Weights and Iron Wheels; Dry lumber of all kinds; Flooring, Siding, Shingles and Lath constantly kept on hand. Building timber sawed to order without delay. JAS. & H. DARRAGH.

aug30'65:6t Sharon Mills.

HO! FOR THE FAIR!

AS the time is approaching for holding the ANNUAL FAIR in Beaver county, it is necessary that the Ladies should know where to find the *latest styles* Bonnets and Hats, very necessary articles on such occasions. By visiting

GEALY'S NEW MILLINERY

AND

TRIMMING EMPORIUM,

IN THE

House Formerly Occupied by MRS. REES,

Corner of Bridge and Market streets, Bridgewater,

they will find a large assortment of MILLINERY GOODS.

Bonnets.

Silk, Velvet and Satin Bonnets made to order, in the latest styles, and in the shortest notice.

HATS:

Ladies', Misses and children's hats of the latest styles, including the NEW YORK, which is very handsome and becoming to all.

CONTINENTAL—a very pretty affair, and entirely new.

SCOTCH—This hat is admired by all, and a decided success.

EUGENE or RIDING HAT, very becoming for evening, and is worn altogether East.

TUTKISH—Another pretty style just out, suitable for all, and a host of others too numerous to mention.

Come early and get your choice.

Trimmings,

Of all kinds for dresses and cloaks, a large lot cheap.

FLOWERS,

RUCHES,

Fancy Articles, &c.,

Balmoral & Hoop Skirts,

A splendid assortment, very cheap.

Hosiery & Gloves.

Embroideries,

A full stock—very cheap.

Ladies' Cloths,

for Sacques and Cloaks!

Baskets, &c.

SHOES.

Ladies', Misses and Children's fine sewed and pegged shoes, and large and well selected stock, which will be sold to suit all.

STAMPING, BRAID AND Embroidery.

Stamping done to order; latest styles. Pinking, cloak cutting and making on short notice.

Call and examine for yourselves—NO TROUBLE to SHOW GOODS.

Come early and secure Bargains

in the above Goods.

Don't forget the place, MRS. REES'S old stand in Bridgewater.

WATT GEALY.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. W. & C. R. R.

On and after Aug. 6, 1865, Trains will leave Stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: (Train leaving Chicago at 5.50 P. M. leaves daily.)

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	Exp's.	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Pittsburg	210AM	700AM	200PM	300PM
Rochester	325 "	830 "	320 "	425 "
S. Brighton	..... "	843 "	330 "	435 "
Enon	419 "	935 "	426 "	522 "
Columbiana	453 "	1017 "	503 "	600 "
Salem	522 "	1048 "	535 "	630 "
Alliance	615 "	1150 "	625 "	730 "
Canton	658 "	1242PM	712 "	820 "
Massillon	720 "	102 "	740 "	858 "
Orrville	752 "	142 "	820 "	926 "
Wooster	820 "	218 "	852 "	957 "
Loudonville	910 "	326 "	945 "	1055 "
Mansfield	1000 "	425 "	1035 "	1145 "
Crestline Ar	1080 "	500 "	1110 "	1245AM
Crestline De	1400 "	700AM	1205AM	1255 "
Bucyrus	1159 "	730 "	1220 "	128 "
U. Sandusky	1240PM	838 "	109 "	200 "
Forest	1245 "	845 "	144 "	211 "
Lima	204 "	1010 "	300 "	348 "
Delphos	245 "	1059 "	340 "	428 "
Van Wert	315 "	1134 "	412 "	500 "
Fort Wayne	500 "	130PM	555 "	645 "
Columbia	545 "	224 "	645 "	728 "
Huntsville	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Pierceton	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Warsaw	639 "	324 "	742 "	817 "
Bourbon	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Plymouth	741 "	435 "	843 "	911 "
Wanatah	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Valparaiso	922 "	630 "	1037 "	1046 "
Hobart	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Clarke	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Ill. C. R. R. Cros	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
R Isl. R R Jun.	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Chicago	1120 "	840 "	1240PM	1250PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's	Exp's
Chicago	450AM	620AM	550PM	1020PM
R. Isl. R. R. Junc	..... "	645 "	617 "	1055 "
Ill C. R. R. Cros	..... "	655 "	625 "	1105 "
Clarke	..... "	718 "	655 "	1143 "
Hobart	..... "	739 "	720 "	1209AM
Valparaso	700 "	800 "	745 "	1240 "
Wanatah	..... "	823 "	814 "	109 "
Plymouth	911 "	930 "	927 "	225 "
Bourbon	..... "	957 "	957 "	257 "
Warsaw	1015 "	1026 "	1029 "	337 "
Pierceton	..... "	1047 "	1052 "	402 "
Huntsville	..... "	1056 "	1102 "	413 "
Columbia	1122 "	1112 "	1120 "	432 "
Fort Wayne	1240PM	1215PM	1225AM	555 "
Van Wert	238 "	129 "	145 "	727 "
Delphos	315 "	202 "	226 "	805 "
Lima	355 "	234 "	302 "	842 "
Forest	520 "	353 "	425 "	1014 "
U. Sandusky	553 "	422 "	456 "	1047 "
Bucyrus	640 "	506 "	540 "	1130 "
Crestline Ar	710 "	540 "	610 "	1201PM
Crestline De	720AM	610 "	640 "	1245 "
Mansfield	805 "	646 "	712 "	116 "
Loudonville	910 "	737 "	757 "	159 "
Wooster	1020 "	830 "	845 "	247 "
Orrville	1054 "	900 "	917 "	313 "
Massillon	1140 "	935 "	956 "	347 "
Canton	1200 "	955 "	1017 "	405 "
Alliance	120PM	1040 "	1130 "	505 "
Salem	200 "	1116 "	1205PM	535 "
Columbiana	230 "	1140 "	1231 "	600 "
Enon	320 "	1220AM	112 "	635 "
N. Brighton	410 "	1258 "	155 "	710 "
Rochester	430 "	110 "	210 "	725 "
Pittsburgh	600 "	220 "	320 "	830 "

For New Castle and Erie, 6.40 a. m. Accommodation trains leave Allegheny for New Brighton—9 00 a. m; 11.50 a m; 2.15 p. m; 4.45 p. m; 6.00 p. m. For Economy, 10,30 p. m. For New Castle, Greenville and Jamestown, Pa., 3.50 p.m.

F. R. MYERS, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

CLEVE. & PITTS. RR.

On and after Aug. 6, 1865, trains will leave stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	C. Z & C Mail.	C. Z & C Accom
Cleveland	800AM	130PM	800AM	315PM
Euclid street	811 "	141 "	811 "	328 "
Hudson	915 "	242 "	915 "	450 "
Akron	..... "	..... "	1039 "	527 "
Orrville	..... "	..... "	1229PM	643 "
Millersburg	..... "	..... "	218 "	750 "
Ravenna	950 "	320 "	..... "	..... "
Alliance	1049 "	415 "	..... "	..... "
Bayard	1129 "	451 "	..... "	..... "
Wellsville	110PM	635 "	..... "	..... "

GOING NORTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	C. Z & C Accom	C. Z & C Exp's
Wellsville	435AM	505PM	.....	.....
Bayard	614 "	638 "	.....	.....
Alliance	710 "	728 "	.....	.....
Havanna	800 "	817 "	.....	.....
Millersburg	.....	.....	440AM	305PM
Orrville	.....	.....	552 "	505 "
Akron	.....	.....	700 "	720 "
Hudson	837 "	851 "	800 "	851 "
Euclid street	942 "	949 "	916 "	949 "
Cleveland	955 "	1000 "	930 "	1000 "

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Belaire	1050AM	405PM	950PM	.....
Bridgeport	1100 "	420 "	1002 "	.....
Lagrange	1142 "	515 "	1048 "	.....
Steubenville	1213PM	545 "	1105 "	535AM
Wellsville	130 "	700 "	1200 "	635 "
Smith's Ferry	152 "	..... "	..... "	705 "
Beaver	222 "	..... "	..... "	745 "
Rochester	230 "	752 "	100AM	800 "
Pittsburgh	345 "	900 "	210 "	910 "

GOING WEST.

	Exps.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Pittsburgh	210AM	245PM	610AM	350PM
Rochester	330 "	355 "	735 "	515 "
Beaver	..... "	..... "	745 "	525 "
Smith's Ferry	..... "	..... "	820 "	605 "
Wellsville	430 "	520 "	842 "	640 "
Steubenville	525 "	625 "	945 "	800 "
Lagrange	550 "	650 "	1005 "	.....
Bridgeport	629 "	737 "	1100 "	.....
Bellaire	640 "	750 "	1115 "	.....

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
N. Philadelphia 1.20 p m	Bayard, 4.10 p m;
Bayard, 6.45 p m,	N. Philadel. 9.25 P.

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Manufacturers' & Merchants' INSURANCE COMPANY. OF PITTSBURG.

Office: 87 *Water st., Bagaley's building*

J. L. BENNETT, President,

J. W. CHALFANT, Vice Pres't.

WM. P. JONES, Sec'y.

Insures Against Loss by Fire

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes,

And on property in transit against the perils of navigation.

DIRECTORS.—James L. Bennett, Jacob L. Schwartz, Robert Lee, I. C. Pershing, M. W. Watson, L. R. McAboy, A. E. W. Painter, J. W. Chalfant, Isaiah Dickey, Wm. Walker, R. G. Bushnell, John Wilson, Henry A. Weaver.

Risks taken on the most liberal terms, by

CHAS. B. HURST, Agent,

my31'65 Rochester, Pa.

C. A. DECARME, TOBACCONIST,

COR. DIAMOND & THIRD ST.

TOBACCO & SNUFF always on hand.—Cigars manufactured and furnished to smokers at lowest prices. [my31:6m

The peculiar taint of hereditary scrofula in the constitution of manhood or youth, is either produced or is perverted by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, whereon that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and causes the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and slothy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh", healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: **King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses**, and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of *Sarsaparilla* in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood, purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of *Sarsaparilla*, that possess much, and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists every where.

☞ Sold by J. Moore, Beaver; Dr. Smith, Bridgewater; S. J. Cross, Rochester; Dr. Sargent, New Brighton; and by dealers every where. nov9'64

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY!

HARTFORD, Ct.

Assets January 1, 1865.

Cash in bank and with ag'ts	$265,631 86
United States Stock	734,636 50
Real estate, unincumbered	76,056 57
State stocks	564,029 00
New York bank stocks	704,410 00
Hartford bank stocks	296,980 00
Miscellaneous bank stocks	112,400 00
Railroad stocks	286,380 00
Mortgage bonds, city and county	736,415 00
Atlantic M. Ins. Co. N. Y. Scrip	23,410 00
Total	$3,800,439 93

LIABILITIES:

Losses unadjusted and not due $123,077 22

NET, $3,677,362 71.

F. A. ALEXANDER, Pres't.

L. J. HENDEE, Sec'y.

C. B. HURST, Ag't,

aug9'65:1w Rochester.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE.

Rev. R. T. TAYLOR, A. M. President.

THE Terms open respectively Sept. 12, '65, January 2, and April 5, 1866.

Every opportunity for instruction in any branch of science or on any musical instrument, also vocal music, private or in classes, is afforded here at reasonable rates.

Lads received in the Primary Department, also small girls of any degree of proficiency.

Drawing and painting of every style will receive the special attention of a first-class artist.

Tuition: $5,50, $8,50, and $12,50, according to department.

None but thoroughly qualified and experienced Teachers are employed in any department. For further information address

aug2'65 R. T. TAYLOR, President.

Dr. J. M. Cummins,

(Late Surgeon 114th Penn'a Vols.)

OFFERS his services to the citizens of FAIRVIEW AND VICINITY.

July 19th, 1865.

GENERAL ELECTION

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by virtue of the acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Penn'a, entitled "an act to regulate the General Elections within the Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give notice of such elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected:

I, JOSEPH LEDLIE,

Sheriff of the County of Beaver, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Beaver, that an Election will be held in said county on the

Second Tuesday of October next,

at the several Election Districts, as follows:

The electors of Borough township will meet at the Court House in the borough of Beaver.

The electors of Bridgewater borough will meet at the Town Hall in Bridgewater.

The electors of Phillipsburgh district will meet at the public brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Moon township will meet at the house formerly occupied by Amariah Hendrickson, now by John D. Elliott.

The electors of Hopewell township will meet at the school house in the village of Scottsville, in said township.

The electors of Independence township will meet at the house of Alexander Thompson, dec'd, in said township.

The electors of Raccoon township will meet at the house of David Ewing, in said township.

The electors of Frankfort district will meet at the house of George Dungan, in Frankfort.

The electors of M'Guire's district will meet at the house of John Porter in the village of Hanover.

The electors of Greene township will meet at the house of Elijah Niswanger, in Hookstown.

The electors of Ohio township will meet at house now occupied by Jamison Elliott, in said township.

The electors of Brighton township (not embraced in Industry district) will meet at the school house, near Richey Eakin's, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Fallston will meet at the Academy in Fallston.

The electors of Patterson township will meet at the school house in the village of Brighton.

The electors of Chippewa township will meet at the house of Azarian Innman, in said township.

The electors of South Beaver township will meet at the house of John Rowe, in said township.

The electors of Darlington township will meet at the Academy in Darlington.

The electors of Big Beaver township will meet at the house of widow Miller, in said township.

The electors of Franklin township will meet at the house of Mark R. Clark, in said township.

The electors of North Sewickley township will meet at the house of Nathan Hazen, on land formerly of Benj. Chew.

The electors of Pulaski township will meet at Dougherty's school house, No. 4, in said township.

The electors of Marion township will meet at the house of George Hartzell, jr., in said township.

The electors of New Brighton borough and district will meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of Rochester township will meet at the Bolesville School House, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Rochester will meet at the school house in Roohester.

The electors of Freedom borough and district will meet at the school house in Freedom.

The electors of New Sewickley township will meet at the house of John Feazel, in said township.

The electors of Industry district will meet at the school house in Industry.

The electors of Harmony township will meet at the Hotel in the Economy.

The electors of Economy township will meet at the house of George C. Minis, in said township.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid will elect by ballot—

One person for Auditor General of Pennsylvania;

One person for Surveyor General of Pennsylvania;

Three persons as members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Washington county;

One person for Treasurer of Beaver county;

One person for District Attorney of Beaver county;

One person for Commissioner of Beaver co;

One person for Surveyor of Beaver county;

One person for Poor House Director of Beaver county;

One person for Auditor of Beaver county;

One person for Coroner of Beaver county;

Two persons for Trustees of the Beaver Academy.

Notice is Hereby Given,

That every person except Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall have been employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary department of this State or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district; and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Inspector, Judge, or Clerk of any election of the Commonwealth, and that no Judge, Inspector or any other officer of such election, shall be eligible to any to be then voted for.

Also, in and by the fourth section of an Act approved the 19th of April, 1840, it is enacted that the 13th section of the act passed July 2d, 1839, entitled an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, shall not be construed so as to prevent any military officer or borough officer from service as Judge, Inspector or Clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

And the said act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1839, provides as follows:

That the Judge and Inspectors chosen as aforesaid, shall meet at their respective places appointed for holding the election in the districts to which they respectively belong, before 9 o'clock on the morning of the second Tuesday of October, 1865, and each of said Inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of said district.

In case the persons who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of an election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as Inspector in his place: and in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the present elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place: and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the Inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the Board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

It shall be the duty of Assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judges when called on, in relation to the rights of any persons assessed by them to vote at such elections, or such other matters in relation to the assessments of voters as the said Inspectors or Judge, or either of them shal from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County Tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States, who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shal be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months: Provided, that the white freemen citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, and having resided in the State one year and in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entited to vote although they have not paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whoes name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless, first, he produce a receipt for the payment within two years, of a State or county tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and gives satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or affirmation or of another, that he has paid such tax, or on failing to procure a receipt, shall make oath of the payment thereof; or second, if he claims a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of the residence in the district as is required in this act; and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and gives such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the names of the persons so admitted to vote shall be inserted into the alphabetical list by the Inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid a tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted on account of his age, and in either case, the reasons of such votes shall be called out by the clerks, who shall make the like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners and Assessor, or his right to vote, whether found there or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of Inspector to examine such persons on oath as to qualification, and, if he claims to have resided within the State one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election, and shall also himself swear his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district for the purpose of voting therein.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt, or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice any intimidation, threats, force of violence, with design to influence unduly, or overpower any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of his choice; such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any time not less than twelve months; and if it shall be shown that by the Court who the trial of such offence shall be had that the person offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offences was committed and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six month nor more than two years.

If any person or persons shall make and pw in this Commonwealth, or shall offer to upoak any such bet or wager, either by verbaanno lamation thereof, or by written or printered a vertisement, challenge or invite any persdocm persons to make such a bet or wager, d--re conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeiy bet pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

If any person not by law qualified shall fraudulently vote at any election within this Commonwealth, or beiug otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid or procure such persons to vote, the person or persons so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceed ng two hundred dollars, and be inprisoned for any term not less than three ths.

If any person shall vote a more than one election district, or otherwise radulently fold and deliver to the inspe ors two tickets together, with the intentior to v te illegally, or shall cite the same, or any person shall advise or procure another to dos he or they so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets, or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

The Return Judges of the respective Districts in this County, are required to meet at the Court House in the borough of Beaver, on the first Friday after the election, being the 13th of October, 1865, at 10 o'clock, then and there to perform the duties enjoined upon them by law.

And by "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, 1839, it is provided and directed as follows:

SEC. 81. When two or more counties shal compose a district for the choice of a member or members of the Senate of this Commonwealth, or of the House of representatives of the United States, or of this Commonwealth, the Judges of the election in each county, having met as aforesaid, the Clerks shall make out a fair statement of all to votes which shall have been given at such election, within the county, for every person voted for, as such member or members, which shall be signed by said Judges and attested by the Clerks, and one of the said Judges shall take charge of such certificate, and shall produce the same at a meeting of one Judge from each county, at such places in such district, as is or may be appointed by law for the purpose; which meeting shall be held on the seventh day after the election.

SEC. 82. The Judges of the several counties have met, as aforesaid shall cast up the several county returns and made duplicate returns of all the votes given for such office in said district, and of the names of the person or persons elected, and one of said returns, for each office, shall be deposited in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which they shall meet, and the other shall by said Judges be deposited in nearest post office, sealed and directed as in parts two and three of the eighteenth section of this act.

SEC. 83. It shall also be the duty of the Return Judges in every case, to transmit to each of the persons elected to serve in congress, or in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, a certificate of his election, within five days after the day of making up such return.

SEAL. Given under my hand at Beaver, the 12th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the ninetieth year of the independence of the United States.

JOS. LEDLIE, Sh'ff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Beaver, Sep12 '65.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES.

The Best, Most Reliable Sewing Machine Now in Use!

Thcse Machines make the lock-stich alike on both sides, and use less than half the thread and silks that the single or double thread loop-stitch Machines do. It will Stitch, Hem, Fell, Quilt, Tuck, Plait, Gather, Cord, Braid, etc., all without previous basting; and are better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in use to the frequent changes and great variety of sewing required in a family; or they will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect; or from the finest gauze to the heaviest beaver cloth, without changing the feed needle or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever!

It has the following advantages over all other machines:

Far greater variety of work; beauty and excellence of stitch; speed and quietness of motion; simplicity of construction; ease and management; elegance of design and finish.

These peculiar facts and will go far to determine the choice of an intelligent buyer.

—Please call and examine.

S. H. PEIRSOL,
BEAVER, PA.,
aug17] Sole Ag't for Beaver co.

CRITTENDEN'S
PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL
COLLEGE,
N. E. corner of 7th & Chestnut St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THIS Institution, which was established in 1844, and is now consequently in the eighteenth year of its existence, numbers among its gratuates, hundreds of the most successful Merchants and Business Men of our Country.

The object of the Institution is solely to afford young men facilities for thorough preparation for business.

The branches taught are, Book-keeping, as applicable to the various departments of trade; Penmanship, both plain and ornamental; Commercial Law, mathematics, Navigation, Civil Engineering, Drawing, Phonography, and Modern Languages.

The system of Instruction is peculiar; no classes or set lessons are made use of, but each student is taught individually, so that he may commence at any time, and attend at whatever hours are most convenient.

Catalogues are issued annually after the 15th of April, containing names of the students for the year, and full particulars of terms, &c., and may be obtained at any time by addressing the Principal.

In extensive accommodations, wide-spread reputation, and the lengthy experience of the Principal, this Institution offers facilities superior to any other in the country, for young men wishing to prepare for business, and to obtain at the same time A DIPLOMA, which will prove a recommendation for them to any Mercantile House.

☞ CRITTENDEN'S Series of Treatises on Book-Keeping, now more widely circulated than any other work on the subject, are for sale at the College.

TO FARMERS.

I will offer at private sale, for a few months one 8-horse power thresher and separator, good as new and in perfect order; one-half "Buckeye" Mower and Reaper; "Excelsior" Mower and Reaper, patent drop delivery; Wagons Plows, Harrows, wheeled Horse-rake, Grain Drill &c. The above are all nearly new and of the latest improvement.

Also, a large lot of Salem Cook and Parlor Stoves, the best in use and warranted in every respect.

R. G. COOK,
near Darlington, Beaver co., Pa.
mar.29,'65.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received by the School Directors of Freedom borough until the 1st of Sept. (at which time we expect the Co. Sup't to make public exminations) for one male Principal and two female assistant teachers. The school will will open Sept. 18th, and continue six months. By order of board:

jy3'65 W. W. KERR, Sec'y.

For Sale.

I OFFER for sale the house and lot in the borough of Beaver in which I now reside, situated on North-west corner of the Diamond. I have refitted the house in good order and built a good stable; a good cistern on the lot. The house contains five rooms, and is conveniently arranged for a small family. Possession given immediately, if required.

Aug16,'65. N J. M'CORMICK

THE
PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

Published Daily by
The Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company.

One of the Largest and Most Widely Circulated Papers in the State. Gives the Earliest and Fullest Intelligence.

Prospectus for the New Year.

On assuming control of the *Commercial*, at the commencement of the year, the conductors announced their DETERMINATION to infuse a *new life and vigor* into its columns which should render the paper MORE THAN EVER ACCEPTABLE TO THE READER.

The Rapid Increase in Circulation, flattering notices of our contemporaries, and Congratulatory Letters from every quarter, assure us that our efforts have not been unsuccessful.

The *Commercial* HAS GROWN DAILY in public favor until it now ranks among the LEADING JOURNALS in the country.

In order to keep pace with the demands of the reading public, and at the same time meet the increasing pressure on our advertising columns, we some months since INCREASED THE DIMENSIONS OF THE PAPER TO THE EXTENT OF FOUR COLUMNS.

Among the leading features are full and reliable TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS; from all the leading points of interest. It devotes special attention to MARKET REPORTS, including the IRON, OIL, CATTLE, LUMBER, TOBACCO, and the PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS. Our RIVER NEWS, receives particular attention, and in this Department the *Commercial* has no rival. The FINANCIAL AND STOCK REPORTS, of the *Commercial* are prepared with care and will be found to be unusually full and reliable. Also, the Reports of the LEADING MARKETS OF THE COUNTRY, embracing reports of the DRY GOODS and WHOLESALE MARKETS, and Special Reports of OIL STOCK FINANCE AND TRADE, from day to day.

While special attention will be given to these several Departments, the *Commercial* lays claim to rank among the leading journals of the country as a medium of GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Its aim is to give none but healthy reading suited to the FAMILY CIRCLE, and to be a welcome visitor to the discriminating public.

THE PULPIT forms a peculiar feature of the *Commercial*. By giving every Saturday an ORIGINAL SERMON, prepared expressly by a Minister of the Gospel, in Pittsburgh or vicinity, (which, also, goes into the weekly,) fifty-two discourses are given in the year, by not less than twenty or thirty different Ministers, without regard to denominational distinction. This Department of the *Commercial* has attracted much attention; and arrangements are being made to increase its recognized importance and value. As a feature at once novel and instructive, it constitutes not the least of the many claims of the *Commercial* to patronage.

In politics the *Commercial* will be an undeviating supporter of the Union, and earnestly loyal to the Government, and as far as consistent with this aim, free from Partizanship.

The *Commercial* is a large folio sheet, and is published in two editions every morning, Sunday excepted.

TERMS OF DAILY: by mail, $10 per annum; City subscribers, served by carriers, $13 per annum, in advance, or, 25 cents per week, payable to the carrier. Single copies 5 cents. A discount made to Agents.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL—A large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary, and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family, is published at $1 50, (52 issues,) per year. In Clubs of twenty, $1.

The Money for Weekly and Daily must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for the *Commercial*.

Office, 75 FIFTH st., opposite Postoffice.

C. D BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
Address THE COMMERCIAL,
Pittsburg, Pa.

NEW BRIGHTON RETREAT

AN ASYLUM FOR THE RECEPTION, CURE AND TREATMENT OF MENTAL ALIENATION OR DISORDER

And Other

Nervous and Chronic Diseases,

EXCLUSIVELY FOR FEMALES.

THIS institution is now open for the reception, care, and treatment of the *independent class* of patients who are laboring under mental derangement; or other nervous and chronic disease. We make special mention of nervous and chronic diseases, from the fact that seven tenths of the female patients that are committed to our public Asylums, to be treated for disordered minds are reduced to that lamentable condition through previous physical disorder. By a well timed and judicious treatment of chronic and nervous diseases, all physical disorders, in the majority of cases may be removed; and thus the mind, having suffered through the medium of the body will when free from the exciting physical cause, throw off the shackles that has bound it to worse than midnight darkness, and reason will, once more, resume its sway, clothed in all its primitive beauty and wonted excellence. Hence the necessity of all those, who are laboring under the predisposing or exciting causes, calculated in the end to impair the mind to resort to an early and judicious course of remedial agents.

The Institution is a large brick building with a stone basement—four stories high and well ventilated. It is situated on an elevated table land which commands a view, of entire town—adjacent hills—groves and neighboring streams; all of which are calculated to produce favorable impressions upon the disordered mind.

The Institution is complete in all of its appointments. Having been tastefully fitted up at great expense, in order that it may meet the approbation and views of the most fastidious.

The water closets and bathing apparatus have been gotten up upon the most approved modern scientific principles. This department embraces not only the ordinary baths but, also, the medicated, warm air and ascending and descending *douche* for the more effectual and successful treatment of cutaneous and other scrofulous diseases.

We beg leave to say to all those who may be disposed to commit the interests of a dear wife, sister or daughter, to our charge—may be assured that no means will be spared or efforts wanting on our part to ameliorate their condition or to effect a restoration to their accustomed health and vigor of mind.

For further particulars send for a circular. All communications should be addressed to.

E. KENDRICK, M. D.
Supt. of New Brighton Retreat
New Brighton
nov12'62. Beaver Co. Pa.

Notice

To Stockholders of the Phillipsburg and Rochester Steam Ferry Co.

THE Stockholders of the above company will meet at the office of Chas. B. Hurst, Rochester, Pa., on SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, '65, at 2 o'clock, p. m. As business of great importance will come before the meeting, every stockholder is earnestly requested to be present. By order of the Board.

CHAS. B. HURST, Sec'y.
Rochester, Aug. 16, '65.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES
OF THE
BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
And Ointment.

ALL WHO have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care that they be amply supplied with those Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

COUGHS AND COLDS AFFECTING TROOPS

Will be speedily removed and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE INCIDENTAL TO SOLDIERS.

These feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

WEAKNESS OR DEBILITY INDUCED BY OVER FATIGUE,

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION! INDISCRETIONS OF YOUTH.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotchings and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

FOR WOUNDS EITHER OCCASIONED BY THE BAYONET, OR SABRE OR THE BULLET, SORES OR BRUISES,

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's knapsack and Seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies!

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

May 7.

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With Great Improvements and Additions,
THE SUMMER NUMBER CONTAINS
FOUR LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION-PLATES, THREE FULL-SIZED PATTERNS OF DRESSES,
COMPRISING THE
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MATTISON DARRAGH.

TREASURER & SECRETARY:
CHARLES B. HURST.

DIRECTORS:

Mattison Darragh,	Milo R. Adams,
Charles Stone,	Alfred C. Hurst,
James Darragh,	John Bigger,
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my3:6m CHAS. B. HURST, Sec'y.

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1865.

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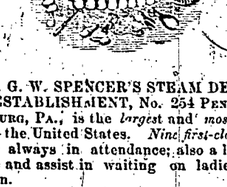

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary, on the estate of ANDREW ADAMS, late of Hanover township, Beaver County, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

THOS. ADAMS, Hanover tp.,
sept6'65. Executor.

A COMPLETE SET OF REMEDIES FOR
PRESERVING THE TEETH
Purifying the Breath and Mouth,
AND
curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

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Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder will give young ladies that finest charm in woman—a sweet breath and pearly teeth. Try them, ladies.

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ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

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LETTERS of administration on the estate of JOHN B. P. IRWIN, late of Marietta, Ohio, deceased, having been issued to the undersigned, all persons indebted to